

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

VOL. XXII

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1866.

NUMBER 18.

COMMONWEALERS.

The Day's Doings Among the Various Industrial Armies.

LOVE GUARDS ORGANIZED.

A Large Meeting Held in Denver—Montana Coxeyites Steal a Train—Orders Issued for Their Arrest—A Quarrel to Kelly's Banks.

Denver, April 21.—The "Coxey home service" has been organized by the influence of some of Governor Walte's closest supporters, and to-day over 1,000 names were added to the rolls. The preliminaries were arranged last night in the office of State Auditor Inspector Anger. The plan is to organize 10 companies of 50 men each with the proper officers, for the purpose of aiding, comforting and assisting the Coxey army.

A series of resolutions have been prepared declaring that the home service is in sympathy with the living; actions of Coxey, and condemning the acts and utterances of any governor or judge or any other persons who may do or say anything to interfere with the peaceful moving of any large body of men now on their way, or who may hereafter start to the national capitol for the same or similar purposes.

In the preamble it is asserted that before the election to Congress was proposed by the industrial classes have been consigned to flames on the waste places, while there never was a time when demands made by plutocracy for measures in their behalf were denied.

This afternoon in Lincoln Park a thousand men met to discuss the movement. Herbert George, editor of *The Road*, an extremely radical paper, made the opening speech, in which he said that when the money power demonetized silver they did not know that the people would turn on them with this movement. He scored in severe terms the Washington authorities for opposing the Coxey army.

Another speaker read a petition, the President which contained the statement: "The movement of the people toward the capital now in progress, for you cannot stop it with Pinkerton methods."

"You must give them their demands constitutionally. Do not sin away your day of grace. This movement is potent for good or evil; which shall it be? There is no man on horseback in this country; no Napoleonic methods will answer. Nero is dead."

A parade will be made by the reserve on Thursday night.

SO-EA-T-RA-Y.

The Montana Contingent Rode on the Northern Pacific.

St. Paul, April 24.—Shortly after midnight 500 men met at Butte, composing the Butte contingent of the Coxey army, entered the engine house of the Northern Pacific railroad, appropriated and prepared for the march, and then proceeded to make up a train composed of five coal cars and one box car. This action occurred after a struggle of four days between the local authorities and the mob, which yesterday assumed such proportions as to overthrow the officers of the law and the departure from Butte was made without any opposition on their part. The train was manned by members of the mob.

It crossed the main range of the Rocky mountains early this morning, and reached the main line at Logan, 70 miles from Butte at about 4 o'clock. They breakfasted at Logan, and then eastward on the trail 15 miles an hour, coming to a sudden stop. Timidly at 8 o'clock on account of a cave-in. Attorneys for the Northern Pacific have wired the sheriff at Livingston to place the mob under arrest for the larceny of a train. Governor Nelson has been asked to call out the militia to prevent the Coxeyites from entering Minnesota.

Later the mob shovelled itself out and passed through Livingston eastward at 5:30.

About the same time Marshal Redd received the following from Judge Caldwell, of the United States Circuit Court:

"To the United States Marshal, District of Minnesota: St. Paul, April 21,

"The persons who forcibly and illegally seized a train of cars on the Northern Pacific in Montana belonging to the receivers of said road, should bring the same into your district, it will be your duty to seize the same and restore the possession thereof to the receivers appointed by the United States Circuit Court for your district. It will be your duty to summon a posse sufficient for this purpose. The attorney-general of the United States has been requested to procure a direction to the general commanding the department to render you any assistance necessary to execute this order."

UNCLE SAW W--ACT.

Steps Taken to Punish the Northern Pacific Coxeyites.

St. Paul, April 24.—The government has resolved to employ the stern hand of repression upon the 500 Coxey cranks who are dying through Montana on a train they stole from the Northern Pacific railway at Butte last night. If there are any resistance, men will be bloodshed. The stolen train is expected to march at noon to-morrow. At 10 o'clock this evening United States Marshal Redd received the following from Attorney-General Olney:

"Execute any intimation or other process placed in your hands by a United States court for the protection of persons and property against lawless violence by employing such numbers of deputies as may be necessary. If execution is resisted by force which cannot thus be overcome let the judge issuing the process wire the facts to the President with request for military assistance."

W--STAT-FRCW-CAGO.

A Large Number Ready to March with Kelly.

Chicago, April 24.—A mass meeting of Commonwealth recruits was held to-day in the barracks at North Avenue and Dahlia street. Commonwealths were elected and were invited to start on the journey to Washington next Saturday morning. There have been liberal offers of food for the men who will remain in the copper

YESTERDAY AT CAMP.

Coroner's Jury Brings a Verdict Against A. Moore.

RUN OUT OF THE CAMP.

Outrages Reported to Have Taken Place on Sunday—A Miners Arrives Who Shows Signs of Hard Usage by Someone.

Special to The Gazette. Cripple Creek, April 23.—The prevailing opinion now is that the killing of A. Smith on Sunday night was not accidental, as was at first supposed, but was, on the contrary, deliberate murder. To go back to the real reason of the crime will cover a number of days. Smith had been acting in the capacity of bar tender at Smith & Peter's saloon at Anacona. One day Billy Moore came into the place with a party of 10 people, and wanted drinks for the crowd. At Smith's was behind the bar, and he said to Moore that he could not serve him. Moore then broke, but he added that if at any time Moore wanted a drink for himself he was perfectly willing to give it to him, but to get up drinks for a town without he could not afford to do. This angered Moore, and he threatened to get even with Smith for what he considered a deadly insult. The way the killing was done on Sunday was something in this wise. A party of people were playing cards at table when Jack Davidson and Moore came in. Moore saluted Peters one of the proprietors, with some pleasant remarks, and then asked if he was not all right, and had always treated Peters well. The man addressed said he had. "Of course I have," came the reply, "but Smith, there, has not given a square deal." At this Smith said he had, and had only objected to Moore's running too large an account. "Well, I'm all right, I'm the same," continued Moore. With that he drew a revolver and threw it down on a table. Davidson immediately grabbed for the gun and got hold of it, as did also Moore. Smith was sitting down in a chair close by, and from outward appearances both men in struggling for the weapon leaned over on him, and that instant the revolver was discharged. The ball entered Smith's breast, and from the effect of the wound the man died in this city a few hours after. Moore went to his cabin and locked himself in, and later was arrested by Marshal Green. Coroner Marlow held an inquest over Moore's body to-night, and the jury after listening to considerable testimony brought in a verdict holding that the killing was felonious, and holding Moore for the crime. The reports of the friends of the dead man are to be believed. Moore's character is not a good one, and he had already been guilty of killing three men. Davidson, who is thought by some to have the responsibility for the killing, will have his hearing before Justice Burton to-morrow.

ANOTHER 24 VCT-A.

Kepler is the Name of Another Man Beaten and Ordered Out of Camp.

A man reached the city yesterday named Kepler, who had a face on him that was the most beautifully freckled of anything seen in this city for many a day. He came from camp and left the bootcamp of Victor on foot, with a number of union miners. Kepler has been working at the Independence mine. He was being received with the usual scale of wages, but is not a union man. He says he went down to Victor Saturday night to get an entertainment, and as he stepped out of a saloon was suddenly seized by about 20 men who began abusing him. He was told to leave camp, and was struck and bruised. His face is a mass of bruises and he has evidently been terribly abused. Kepler came down yesterday over the Cheyenne road, but he says he is going to go back, as he has as good right in that part of the United States as anybody else.

Three other men were also run out of Victor Sunday morning in the same way, but whether they reached town or not could not be learned. The fellows at camp who are doing this sort of thing seem to be able to terrorize their victims in great shape. Although mangled and bruised, there is not one of the men who has fallen into their hands who will take steps against them.

Kepler tells of a Swede who has been a great advocate of the union, and has been urging him and others to join during the winter. Recently he was taken out by a number of the men and beaten up and ordered out of camp. The charge against him is that he was guilty of something or other up in Idaho a year or two ago. It is said that the men who are doing this thing only number a dozen or more, but they are doing more injury to the cause of the strike than they can ever repair. When Kepler stood on Cefon street yesterday and told his story, with his face a living testimony, the indignation of the crowds that gathered was real and earnest.

It is said that things look worse now than at any other time, so far as outrages are concerned. A gentleman who is very intimately acquainted with affairs at camp said yesterday that more trouble is coming. He believes he can name 20 other workers who will be ordered out in the next 10 days.

Another side of the Kepler affair which comes from camp is that a crowd of men were drunk among them Kepler, and they got into a fight. He is being a non-union man, but made some "cracks" about the union, and the result was that he got the worst of it.

Stricken with Paralysis.

Washington, April 24.—Mr. Franz Esterton, editor of the *Washington Post*, was prostrated to-day by a stroke of paralysis, which came upon him without any previous warning. For days past he had been in conversation with Mr. Richard Wiegertman, one of the editors' writers of the *Post*, in regard to editorial matters. When the numbness began to seize upon him he was alone, but managed to reach the speaking tube and whilst he

shop barracks. Hundreds of hungry and unemployed men came to the recruiting station on La Salle street during the day, and all who said they had no place to sleep or anything to eat were given cards to enter them to admission to the barracks. There were not many of the genuine tramps.

Theodore Randall, commander of the army, was at the barracks most of the day organizing his followers, who now number 1,200. No effort has been made to secure transportation by rail for the men. Every man will wear muslin badges. The women who want to form an auxiliary are not meeting with much success.

Major Hopkins regards the action of the alermen last night in ordering the chief of police to keep the Kelly army from entering the city as merely an expression on their part, and does not see why they should be interfered with so long as they are peaceful. Lawyers also say the council has no right to order the enforcement of such a law. The miners' union will donate 1,000 loaves of bread to the Commonwealers and escort them from the city with a band 1,000 strong. The column will be headed by a team of white horses, drawing a white carriage, in which will be seated two little girls in white carrying banners of the same color. Contingents from outside cities will be required to inform the local committee of organization as to how many they intend to have, and all will be expected to join the army here at the hour of the day before starting.

General Moore, who has been a member of the Knights of Labor said the action of the council in trying to bar the Kelly army from Chicago was unwise, and an uncalled for challenge to them. It was unjust to brand them as tramps or criminals, and when they committed some unlawful act it would be time enough to take repressive measures.

Jerry Sullivan, who is to command the iron molders on their trip to Washington said to-day there would be at least 5,000 in line when the start was made at the end of the week. The departure of the first nation will be celebrated by a number of bands of all labor men in the city, if the city authorities do not refuse a permit. The molders will take special trains on the Baltimore and Ohio road.

ROBBLE & CAMP.

Jealousies and Strife in the Ranks of Kelly's Army.

Walnut, Iowa, April 24.—Kelly's army diffused into Walnut with 27 companies, representing 933 men, in a state of mutiny, so far as the Sacramento division is concerned. General Kelly and Colonel Speed had some trouble this morning which may result in a disruption. General Kelly ordered Speed to the rear of the line to look after deserters, and he refused, saying that he was foot-sore and afoot. Kelly applied an epithet to Speed, and spurring his horse in the direction of Speed told him to go or he would run over him. He refused to do so, and was then arrested, had his hands bound and refused to go to the rear. He would not move a step further until an understanding was had as to how much further such a course upon the part of Kelly was to be pursued. General Kelly took possession of the commissary department, and returned to the rear himself. Upon arriving here the Sacramento and San Francisco companies separated into two bodies. Hot words were exchanged, and trouble was threatened.

General Kelly arrived and called a council of the captains. In court martial, by a vote of 20 to 3, Colonel Speed, of the Sacramento division was reduced to the ranks of the privates.

It was announced the Sacramento men renewed the irritating cries and included in flings at Kelly, and the situation that he had not been fair in distributing the money collected for the army, and also the food and clothing. Sacramento men followed up the cries with a rush for the commissary quarters, but the rail was stopped.

Colonel Speed spoke to the men, asking peace and hoping for the good of the cause that no trouble would arise. He declared, however, that he had been snubbed and abused since he left the coast with the army. Partially had been dismissed from the regiment, and the Sacramento men forward General Kelly, he also declared, had \$1,000 collected along the route and had refused to make a division or account for it when asked.

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Mr. Wilkins, who hurried up and sent for medical assistance. At this time Mr. Paton was able to speak, though somewhat unmercifully, and intimated that he believed he was stricken with paralysis. His voice proved correct; he became unconscious, and was removed to his home, where Dr. Powers and W. W. Johnston took charge of him. The physician's side seemed to be entirely affected. Later in the day his condition became somewhat easier, and the news from all resistance continues favorable to-night.

COAL MINERS STRIKE.

Some Colorado Miners Join the Big Eastern Strike.

Denver, April 24.—Fifteen hundred coal miners went out on this strike in this State last night. The Canon City district is the center of this movement. The Colorado Fuel and Iron company has given notice that its mines will be closed for thirty days, all wage contracts canceled, and that when the mine re-opens a cut of 10 per cent. will be made in the scale.

The miners in the employ of the United Coal company in Boulder county are not working, but their reason is because their pay has not been forthcoming.

STRIKE NOT ENDED.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Is Still Tied Up.

Public Sentiment: Sound on the Side.

WATER-EWS, S A FAVORITE.

Business Men Endorse His Candidacy.

The Question of Employment for Home Labor Will Cut Some Figures in the Result.

A course of five university extension lectures with printed syllabus will be given by Rev. A. B. Hyde, D. D., of the Denver University, on the following subjects: "Early Rome and the Republic," "Caesar and the Empire," "The Decay of Rome," "Rome in the Middle Ages," "Rome of To-day."

There will be other lectures on kindred subjects, also a number of stereopticon lectures on the following subjects: "Travels in Classic Lands," "The Cathedrals of Europe," "London to Pompeii by Way of Paris, Venice and Rome." The last named will be given by Rev. G. A. Carnegie of Pueblo.

As the Chautauqua study for the year also included economics, a number of lectures and round table talks are planned on the social problems of the day, such as "Governmental Control of Railroads," "Municipal Reform," "Government Employment of the Unemployed," "Our Banking System; Can It Be Improved?" "Bimetallism," etc.

The scientific department, with Professor George Cannon, Jr., as superintendent, will be well equipped with lecturers on geology, botany, biology and electricity. Special attention will be given to the German method of science teaching, and to field excursions in which the plant life and geology of the park will be studied.

The Denver Chautauqua Union is planning a convention for May, at which, as a part of the programme, it is proposed to listen to the best paper or address that each local circle has produced during the year at the evening session our art book, "Roman and Medieval Art," will be reviewed.

For further information address the Rocky Mountain Chautauqua company, room 305 Boston Block, Denver.

Colorado College.

Literary Department

VARCELLA AGA.

What Some Eminent Critics Say of the New Novel.

In a artistic qualities, in coherence, unity, strength of movement, firmness of hand, and sureness of stroke, "Varcella Aga" is a great advance on "David Grieve and Robert Esmer." There is more restraint in the pathetic scenes, and less of revolting discussion. Consequently, as a book of fiction, "Varcella Aga" does not give us so much to think about as its predecessors. But as a novel, it has more beauty and artistic strength. Mrs. Ward could not write without strong feeling and a force of thought, but her far above the novelists of the previous writers of fiction in our tongue. She has made plain her claim to stand there, with a voice and spirit of her own. —The Literary World, Boston.

"Varcella Aga," Mrs. Humphry Ward's first story, is a book about which opinions will differ widely, partly on its own account as a literary composition, and partly on account of the uncertain standards which obtain in regard to the class of literary compositions to which it assumes to belong. Its purpose is to be a novel, but is it a novel? Is it what we expect and desire in a novel, what a novel should be, or is it something else, the interest of which lies outside of the legitimate domain of fiction? We know, or think we know, the educated world that the great English novelists, consciously or unconsciously, expended their intellectual energies, their creative genius and their art, and their object was the delineation of the lives and the characters of their countrymen and country-women, their emotions, their experiences, their development as human beings, in other words, to hold the mirror up to nature and show the age and body of the time, its form and pressure. They also did, within their limitations and from their temperamental points of view—the King and Queen in the last century, directly, obviously, and humorously, but truthfully, depicting what they saw and knew, and Chaucer, Dickens, Thackeray, and others in this more complex century of ours, with a superior literary art, and upon a higher plane of morale. What we remember in their novels is the characters which they created—George Andrews, Parson Adams, Tom Jones, Amelia, the Brambles, Winifred Venables, Cive Newcome, Bessie, Barnes, Micawber, Sairey Gamp, and the multitudinous personages of Thackeray's eccentric world, who command and retain our sympathies because we recognize them from their likeness to ourselves, because they concur in some way as we think we would do in their circumstances, and because these circumstances which form the story in which they figure appeal to every movement and vicissitude of human conduct and experience. The characters which most impress us in English fiction are not studies of exceptional and uncommon manifestations of temperament, nor warped and abnormal natures like "Zoë" and "Roderick," but sound, sane, reasonable, recognizable types of mankind and woman-kind, true to us in their virtues and vices, their joys and sorrows, their humanity. What differentiates a novelist like Thackeray from a novelist like Mrs. Ward is the artlessness of vision and the serenity of temper, the wisdom, the justice, which differentiates Shakespeare from a other writers, and which was summed up in the immortal line of "Yarcella Aga": "He saw things steadily, and saw them whole."

To read "Varcella Aga" as we were instructed by Mrs. Ward's English admirers to read "Roger, Esmer" and "David Grieve," and as we see, probably, to instruct, to read "Varcella Aga," will do mischievous, for it will raise expectations which will not be gratified, and will do to mislead Mrs. Ward, who should not be measured by any of the great masters of English fiction. She is a very able woman, she is an accomplished, pains-taking, finished writer, but she is not a great novelist, if, indeed, she should be called a novelist at all. She writes with a purpose, which, as we understand it, is not to be a story that will interest the readers through the varieties, the novelties, the freshness and the truth of its incidents and through the human vitality of the characters which are evolved from, or which are, these incidents; but rather, in the guise of a story writer, to touch upon certain social problems or political problems, or moral problems, which are a part and parcel of the spiritual movements of the world to-day, and which, from her point of view, are of more importance than, and command a more serious consideration than, the story in which they are introduced.—Richard Henry Stoddard, in The Mail and Express.

LITERARY NOTES.

Mr. Barrie's new novel—about two-thirds of which may be said to be complete—is so far a study of life.

Mr. Audrey Beardsley, the artist whose fantastic drawings are just now a "fad" of English bookmakers, is not much over 20 years old.

Major-General O. C. Howard has been

writing books about Isabella of Castile, based largely upon studies made during a recent journey in Spain.

The late Dean Stanley is quoted as saying that the picture of Dr. Arnold presented in "Tom Brown's School Days" was truer to life than that contained in the biography of the great schoolmaster which Stanley had written. It should not be forgotten that the origin of the young saint, Arthur, in that delightful book was the boy Stanley himself.

"Norma-Country Tales and Ballads" is the title of Mr. Robert Buchanan's new book. It is a collection of prose and poetry.

The first American edition of "Yarcella Aga" was exhausted the day after its issue. A second edition has just been brought out.

Mrs. Crook says that by the multitude the author of "Child of Haro" was cast Byron, but others—Lady Blessing, the Revanahans and other persons friends—pronounced his name "Biron."

The interest of readers in Du Maurier's new story, "Trilby," is already so great that it can hardly be intensified by Mr. Henry James' "private revelation" that the forthcoming chapters will reveal a subject which is also so "hot"—one which will entice them to consider the author "the new inventor." Is it a novel, but is it a novel? Is it what we expect and desire in a novel, what a novel should be, or is it something else, the interest of which lies outside of the legitimate domain of fiction? We know, or think we know, the educated world that the great English novelists, consciously or unconsciously, expended their intellectual energies, their creative genius and their art, and their object was the delineation of the lives and the characters of their countrymen and country-women, their emotions, their experiences, their development as human beings, in other words, to hold the mirror up to nature and show the age and body of the time, its form and pressure. They also did, within their limitations and from their temperamental points of view—the King and Queen in the last century, directly, obviously, and humorously, but truthfully, depicting what they saw and knew, and Chaucer, Dickens, Thackeray, and others in this more complex century of ours, with a superior literary art, and upon a higher plane of morale. What we remember in their novels is the characters which they created—George Andrews, Parson Adams, Tom Jones, Amelia, the Brambles, Winifred Venables, Cive Newcome, Bessie, Barnes, Micawber, Sairey Gamp, and the multitudinous personages of Thackeray's eccentric world, who command and retain our sympathies because we recognize them from their likeness to ourselves, because they concur in some way as we think we would do in their circumstances, and because these circumstances which form the story in which they figure appeal to every movement and vicissitude of human conduct and experience. The characters which most impress us in English fiction are not studies of exceptional and uncommon manifestations of temperament, nor warped and abnormal natures like "Zoë" and "Roderick," but sound, sane, reasonable, recognizable types of mankind and woman-kind, true to us in their virtues and vices, their joys and sorrows, their humanity. What differentiates a novelist like Thackeray from a novelist like Mrs. Ward is the artlessness of vision and the serenity of temper, the wisdom, the justice, which differentiates Shakespeare from a other writers, and which was summed up in the immortal line of "Yarcella Aga": "He saw things steadily, and saw them whole."

Charles L. Webster & Co. have just issued Mark Twain's new story, "Tom Sawyer Abroad," by Huck Finn, edited by Mark Twain. It is a continuation of the adventures of Tom Sawyer, Huck Finn and Nigger Jim, and will be received with delight by their many admirers. We have to wait, it will be assured and delighted interest in the pages of St. Nicolas, and in book form it will be even better.

Miss Annie L. Hadow, whose new novel, "Joanna Trail, Spinster," will shortly be issued by Charles L. Webster & Co., is associate editor of the Woman's Sign, the great English temperance organ, or which paper Lady Henry Somers is editor-in-chief. Miss Hadow has long been interested in charitable work of a kind, especially among women, and the present volume, which has been warmly endorsed by Mr. W. C. Stead, gives her ideas of the moral responsibility of woman.

Mrs. Green, the widow of the historian and the editor of his works, died, as a girl, an unusual education. Living in the country, she was compelled to work alone, and after devoting herself to English, Greek and theology for some years was stopped in her career by an affection of the eyes resulting from overwork. When she recovered she took up various scientific studies; and after her marriage became a great reader of reading. Her first attempt at independent literary work after Mr. Green's death was her "History of Henry II." All the materials relating to the period were in Latin, and the fair author was obliged to study the language. She soon learned it and mastered her materia. Mrs. Green's grandfather was the Bishop of York, and her father was Archdeacon of York.

Mr. Burton Harrison's new novels are the subject of a very interesting interview in The Critic of March 31. One of them—already written—is to be called "An English Wooing." It opens in an English country house and closes in the same. The other, "A Bachelor Girl," discusses the woman-suffrage question. In this number of The Critic, Gilbert & Sullivan's "Utopia, Limited" is pronounced a dreary failure and Mr. Younger-Smyth, the tragedian, a brilliant success. A portrait is printed of Mrs. Craigie, the New Yorker who lives in England and writes comic novelties over the name of Joan Oliver Hobbes. It is not a very good portrait, and probably does scant justice to the clever author's face. In the London Letter, it is denied that "Junius" wrote, as His Only surviving Grandsire" has said, new light on the authorship of Junius's Letters.

In the Literary Digest for week ending April 5, among "Topics of the Day" are the Troubles in South Carolina over the Dispensary Law; the Tariff Debate; the Bering Sea Question; Politics and the Saxon; the Victorians; The Whig's Private Profits; Mr. Gladstone's Retirement; Canadian Politics, etc. Under "Science": Submariner Photography; Artificial Sugar; Preservation of Fish, etc. Under "From Foreign Lands": Greater Britain; a Forecast of the Future; Japan Weekly Mail; Yokohama; Bombay Guardian; The Succotash; The Verite; Paris; London Under German Rule; Comments on Alice's "Vigil"; and a paper by The Leipzig Telegraph and The Times Carlo, Duke in The Transvaal; and Madison; General Couper's "Xanadu"; Comments by The Colonies and India; London; The Free State Express; Boemiania; Orange Free State; The Standard; London; Socialism; Otto Prange in Das Roten Gespenst; Die Greuzen, Leipzig; The Figaro, Paris; The West, Corfu. A remarkable paper: A French View of Greater New York—L'Économie Francaise, Paris, etc. The number is exceptionally full of information and is clearly illustrated.

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POWER OF ORATORY. SOFTLY LIKE A WAVE.

PEPEW, AGERSO, NEWTON, COCK, SAY AND JOSEPH C. COATE.

eloquence of the lamented Patriot, Kosuth—Abram S. Hewitt's Victory With Reason and Logic as Weapons—Lawyer Choate's Influence at a Political Meeting.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Co. one. Ingerson, speaking of orators and oratory recently, named Kosuth among the greatest masters of spoken address. Chauncey M. Depew, delivering a memorial oration at the coronation in honor of Kosuth at Cooper Union, New York, dwelt with a most reverent eulogy upon these powers of the Hungarian patriot, intimating that it was in great measure to his impassioned appeals for the freedom of Hungary and her people that the patriot gained his influence to make his countrymen to his view.

One of the best American orators, himself as popular as any in our country, in describing Kosuth's eloquence, said: "It is cause, also, to note of Col. Dan Ransom's description of the oratorical powers of O'Connell, the Irish patriot and orator. Ransom said, after hearing O'Connell: 'This is the man, these are the words, the most eloquent that speak English in my day.'

"Mr. Depew, going as far, by a freight of the day, as eloquence and oratorical power as I listen to, Kosuth is the most eloquent orator I have ever heard. He is a man who has the power of impressing any other form of persuasion upon me, never so much as men and women are yet as they now are. To press, as far as of impressing him, the power of oratory and the capacity for the winning of a following, is so many, many names, and in every place, to the desire of Americans to see and hear great speakers.

A fine illustration of that assertion was furnished by Mr. Depew's friend, a day or two after this came with that great orator, the famous orator of New York, for whom some time is discussed with much ability certain plans for a rapid transatlantic line for New York involving the expenditure of as much as \$50,000,000. The number of members, a body composed of some of the most influential citizens of New York, who reported a certain resolution favoring this plan. It was a vote to take a vote, which was to be held, so unanimous.

As soon as the author of "Child of Haro" was issued by Charles L. Webster & Co., it was copied with eyes that seemed to have something of reproach in them at the chairman of the club, but he said nothing. At the chairman asked him to express his opinion. Mr. Cowart arose almost hesitatingly. He began in such a voice as distinguishes a man who is not the orator on stage, but in a few moments his voice became clear. "His eyes became bright with the earnestness of his convictions. He spoke with eloquence, yet using simple words and few rhetorical embellishments. He also, when he sat down, some leaning forward, that they might catch every word.

When he was done, Mr. Lewis said for a moment the most impressive of orators that silence which means more than all

appeals of the Farmers' and Congressmen—ATC's—F.A.T.

He says he has never known such a time of discontent in agricultural regions. The author of the Antislavery Bill interviewed—Re-election prospects.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—"The trouble with this congress as with several before it," says Mr. Hale of Missouri in regard to a long conversation on the agricultural interests, "is the unyielding majority, which was due to a general discontent of the people. It is just like the case of the first Republican congress, which met December, 1859, and was a winter in getting organized. It was the same congress, except that it was a little less so, but no less in getting organized, than the one before it. The people had suddenly got into a general opposition, and it took a long time to get it up to a point which now seems incredible. But it cannot go on so.

"Not in 70 years! It is a matter of plain mathematical demonstration that with such a large population, the production of the relative supply of gold is steadily decreasing, and to rest must be a slow but unbroken shrinkage of prices until they get down to a point which now seems incredible. But it cannot go on so.

"In not 70 years! It is a matter of plain mathematical demonstration that with such a large population, the production of the relative supply of gold is steadily

decreasing, and to rest must be a slow but unbroken shrinkage of prices until they get down to a point which now seems incredible. But it cannot go on so. The farmer and his wife and other causes have produced a concentration of wealth in a few hands which is simply unnatural, and that in turn has operated to increase the agricultural depression. And as each one has to the first subject mentioned—the difficulty of getting together. So many causes have combined to produce the trouble that can in a natural way see most of the cause nearest to him and thinks it is important. The said and really important feature of the case is that there is such a lack of hope. That class of farmers who are in debt and struggling against continually failing prices seem to have lost too nerve and spirit natural to our people. And there is a tendency to give up and let the increasing evils continue.

Shrinking of Prices.

"Since the late vote at the gold men, and a few men with whom I have talked think that silver is a money metal is coined, and that its price is over it. It may be true, how long, in your opinion, will it be before we reach bottom and a general rise of prices for the farmers begins?"

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